

Recognized Authority on  
Connellsville Coke Trade.

# The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke  
is Manufactured or Used.

VOL. 40, NO. 7.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1916.

EIGHT PAGES.

## Prices and Prospects.

### SHORTAGE OF SPOT FURNACE COKE KEEPES PRICE UP FOR STANDARD GRADES

**High as \$2.85 Has Been  
and While Sales at \$2.90  
are Rumored.**

#### INTEREST IN CONTRACTS

**Rising Demand and Prices for Coal  
Will Tend to Support Coke; Turning  
Coke Orders Into By-Product Coal  
Orders Will Prevent Over Production**

**Special to The Weekly Courier.**  
PITTSBURG, Aug. 23.—The coke market continues quiet but very strong. There is apparently a definite shortage of furnace coke for spot shipment as suggested by the high prices we paid when a lot is really required, up to \$2.85 for standard grades while there are rumors that \$2.90 has in done.

No interest is manifested in furnace coke on contract and there is really no market price, for so much has occurred since the last contracts for remainder of the year were made, negotiations would have to be re-negotiated on a fresh basis if any serious study should be developed from con-

The movement of foundry coke is very slow but production is likewise restricted, on account of labor conditions, and prices are stiffly maintained, a market remains quotable as follows:

at blast furnaces ..... \$2.75-\$2.85

at foundry ..... \$2.25-\$2.30

at foundry ..... \$2.25-\$2.30

The demand for Connellsville coal by-product coking and other purchases has arisen so steadily and gradually that its influence in making the coke market at this time may easily be underrated. It is a question whether coke prices are being made in a coke market or in the coal market, where prices for coal and for coke which it is as profitable to sell one or the other, and thus so long coal can be sold at a certain price that would be made from the coal could not be sold for less. The demand for coal has gradually risen until it affords a very considerable measure of support for coke at say \$2.85 and in the coal trade all predictions are that still higher prices are going to obtain in the next two or three months, or until the close of the lake shipping season at least. There is considerable discussion in the circles as to the amount by which coke production will be reduced when regular coal shipments of full contract volumes are made to the by-product ovens of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, now being put to operation. There were coke shipments to this interest of 70,000 tons a month and the shippers of the coke use in future ship coal instead. This indicates a curtailment of coke production, in order to find the coal required, of less than one half, but there is doubt now whether even once the coke can still be made and it may be that coke production will have been curtailed by nearly the entire 100,000 tons a month. If so, there could be little prospect of coke becoming more plentiful.

The pig iron market has become much more active. The buying movement in foundry and malleable grades, which started a couple of weeks ago, is broadened and there is a fair degree of activity, both for shipment over the remainder of this year and for shipment during the first half of next year, all at prices hitherto prevailing. In addition to the activity in foundry, there have been some important purchases of basic iron. The Carbon Steel Company has bought 10,000 tons in the first half of next year, while the Republic Iron & Steel Company has taken 10,000 or 15,000 tons for early shipment. A steel interest further west has closed for 30,000 tons. The Republic Iron & Steel company also bought 15,000 tons of Bessemer iron. It is understood that in addition to this active buying several small lots of Bessemer and basic have been bought. Sentiment in iron circles is much improved and few furnaces have started advancing their asking prices. Iron is still obtainable at the old figures, as follows:

bessemer ..... \$2.00-\$2.25  
basic ..... \$2.80-\$3.00

at foundry ..... \$2.25-\$2.50

at foundry ..... \$

**PRODUCTION OF PIG IRON IN FIRST HALF GREATEST YET MADE**  
**Exceeds Record Same Period of 1915 by More Than 7,000,000 Tons.**

**STACKS IN BLAST NUMBER 344**

Pennsylvania Easily Leads All Other States in the Production of all Grades; Ohio Second With Illinois and Alabama Next in Order of Rank

According to the report of the American Iron & Steel Institute, the pig-iron production of the United States for the first half of 1916 was 19,619,522 tons, a gain of nearly 2,000,000 tons over the second half of 1915 and a gain of nearly 7,400,000 tons compared with the first half of 1915.

This, the highest production of pig-iron ever recorded for a six month period, was within 3,700,000 tons of the total production of 1914 which amounted to 23,322,344 tons.

On December 31, 1915, there were 310 furnaces in blast. While on June 30, 1916, 344 furnaces were in blast. Of the 157 stacks in Pennsylvania 132 were in blast as compared with 125 on December 31. Ohio had 67 active stacks out of a total of 75. Alabama the third largest iron producing state ran 31 of its 47 furnaces. Illinois had but one idle stack out of 24; New York 7 out of 27; Michigan 2 out of 14. All of Indiana's 10 furnaces were in operation. Virginia made the poorest showing with only 9 stacks out of 21 in blast. Wisconsin had 6 blowers out of a total of 8; Kentucky 4; South Carolina 5; West Virginia 4; and one active stack.

By states Pennsylvania easily led in production with an output of 8,286,075 tons. Ohio followed with 4,250,790 tons. Other states in order were: Illinois, 1,983,151 tons; Alabama, 1,366,728 tons; New York and New Jersey grouped 1,214,027 tons; Indiana and Michigan grouped 1,037,768 tons; Wisconsin and Minnesota, 417,512 tons; West Virginia, Kentucky and Mississippi, 265,859 tons; Maryland, 243,835 tons; Virginia, 202,777 tons; Missouri, Colorado, Oregon, Washington and California, 180,189 tons; Massachusetts and Connecticut, 4,700 tons.

Classified by fuels used the iron production was as follows: Coke, 10,347,935 tons; anthracite coal, 19,591 tons; charcoal, 191,996 tons. Manganese produced \$132,537 tons of charcoal iron, Oregon 32,224 tons and the southern states, 21,149 tons.

The production of grades was as follows: Basic pig, 8,230,055 tons; Bessemer and low-phosphorus, 6,838,177 tons; foundry pig, 3,086,410 tons; malleable pig, 460,339 tons; forge pig, 169,306 tons; spiegeleisen and ferro-manganese, 189,046 tons; other grades, 44,659 tons.

Of the total production of 19,619,522 tons, 13,859,137 tons were made for the maker's use, while 5,760,385 tons were made for sale.

**MINERS STRIKE.**

Thirteen Thousand Go Out to Force Non-Union Men in Line.

SHAMOKIN, Aug. 18.—About 13,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America engaged principally by the Susquehanna Coal Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company went on strike today in company to become members of the union.

A subcommittee at each of the affected mines will endeavor by next Saturday to induce all unorganized men to join the union.

To Tunnel English Channel.

The opposition to connecting England and France with a tunnel under the English channel is said to have disappeared and the project will be undertaken at the close of the war.

**Will Buy Shell Steel.**

Munition makers have asked steel mills for 15,000 to 18,000 tons to cover the large shell order upon which the government is about to take bids.

**WHY CAR ORDERS HAVE DECLINED**

Inability of Car Builders to Obtain Steel Principal Cause; Some Orders Changed to Wood.

Orders for railroad equipment during the last month or two have fallen off considerably, but it must not be assumed that the railroads are any less desirous of obtaining new cars. They are fairly well supplied with locomotives, it appears, but if they could obtain early deliveries of equipment, their orders for cars would lend a strong stimulus to the market. It seems, according to a current report, that about 15,000 cars were not ordered during July because of inability to build them promptly for the crop moving season.

It is said that the car-building companies continue to be hampered by inability of the steel makers to furnish them with the necessary materials for car construction, this being especially true for orders demanding all-steel equipment, but it is also a fact regarding orders demanding a partial use of steel. Some time ago, the Southern Railway Company in placing a large order for cars, reduced the amount of steel to be used in their construction, providing for only steel center sills instead of all-steel underframes, considerations of price due to the advances in the cost of steel, being a factor in the case as well as the desire to expedite delivery of the equipment. Still other railroads, unable to secure deliveries of steel cars, have changed their specifications to all wood.

Expressions of opinion from several of the large car builders agree that specifications for wooden cars recently were the result of the crowded condition of the steel trade and inability to obtain material from the steel mills as well as a consequence of the advance in price of that material.

Railroads found that cars could be built immediately if wood alone was used, excepting for such parts as abutments, etc., which absolutely required the use of steel, and, out of 5. All of the 4 stacks in West Virginia were active. Four were active and 2 idle in Colorado. New Jersey ran 1 of its 5 stacks, while Minnesota did as well as West Virginia by keeping all of its 3 stacks running. Massachusetts had one idle and one active stack.

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Chances In Brick Company.

W. J. Kearns, former superintendent of the Isabella coke plant, has become traveling representative of the United Fire Brick Company, succeeding W. E. Matthews who has gone with the Consolidated Coke Company as general superintendent. John Blier of Uniontown has entered the purchasing department of the brick company.

Furnace Relighted.

No. 7 blast furnace of the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown was blown in this week after having been rebuilt.

Equipment Orders.

Domestic railroad equipment orders continue light but foreign business is active.

**CHARTER GRANTED**

Which is Supposed to Have Connection With P. R. R. Line.

The chartering of the Wellsburg & Eastern railroad company in West Virginia last week is understood to have some relation to the plans of the Pennsylvania railroad to build a road eastward through Canonsburg to some point in the Connellsville coke region, as outlined in these journals last week.

The route, as described in the charter, is from Wellsburg, W. Va., to the Pennsylvania state line via Buffalo creek.

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The Connellsville District**

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, Aug. 19, 1916.

Total Ovens	n	Name of Works.	Name of Operators.	P. C. Address.
<b>MERCHANT OVENS.</b>				
200	200	Annes.	W. J. Rainey.	New York.
152	152	Beauty.	Penn Coke Co.	Uniontown.
120	120	Boyer.	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg.
80	80	Brown.	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
32	32	Carolyn.	Peerless-Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville.
150	150	Clara.	Claire Coke Co.	Uniontown.
100	100	Colley.	Connellsville Coke Co.	Uniontown.
40	38	Elijah No. 1.	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown.
50	50	Elijah No. 2.	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown.
100	100	Elijah No. 3.	Whitel Coke Co.	Uniontown.
125	100	Eliza.	W. J. Rainey.	New York.
100	100	Franklin.	Summit Coke Co.	Uniontown.
116	116	Grace.	W. J. Rainey.	New York.
140	140	Helen.	Samuel J. Lehr.	Pittsburg.
150	150	Holiday.	Shannon Coke Co.	Uniontown.
120	120	Johnson.	Johnson Coke Co.	Uniontown.
120	120	Lizzie Sundance.	Kinnickinnic Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale.
88	88	Loy.	Magee Coke Co.	Uniontown.
20	20	Mapre.	McAuliffe Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown.
200	200	Mahoning.	McAuliffe Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown.
200	200	Malvern.	McAuliffe Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown.
310	310	Mt. Pleasant.	McAuliffe Coke Co.	Uniontown.
32	32	Myra.	McAuliffe Coke Co.	Dawson.
100	100	Myrtle.	McAuliffe Coke Co.	Newcomer Coke Co.
90	90	Painter.	McAuliffe Coke Co.	Newcomer Coke Co.
180	180	Paul.	W. J. Rainey.	New York.
86	86	Revere.	W. J. Rainey.	Uniontown.
500	518	Shirley.	South Fayette Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown.
200	200	Sophia.	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
57	48	West Penn.	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
<b>FURNACE OVENS.</b>				
200	220	Adelaide.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
300	300	Alma.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
307	300	Barney.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
300	300	Bitter.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Brickerton.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Calumet.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
301	301	Central.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
400	400	Cochrane.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
400	400	Continental.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
300	300	Continental.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
120	120	Crossland.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
304	304	Davidson.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
272	272	Media No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
272	272	Media No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Monroe.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
306	306	Hostetter.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Juniper.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
400	400	Kingsbury 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
502	418	Kingsbury 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
502	418	Kingsbury 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Leibertown.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Leibertown.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
400	277	Lemont.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
227	188	Lemont No. 1.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
180	180	Lemont No. 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
180	180	Lemont No. 3.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
400	400	Marquette.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
125	125	Mercury.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
320	320	Oliver No. 1.	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg.
460	277	Oliver No. 2.	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg.
460	277	Oliver No. 3.	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg.
400	400	Redstone.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
448	479	Riley.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
120	120	Southwest.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
120	120	Southwest 2.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Standard.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
601	601	Standard.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
110	110	Semat-Solway.	Dunbar Furnaces Co.	Dunbar.
404	420	Trotter.	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
200	200	Valley.	H. C. Fr	

**REENE COUNTY  
LOST ONE CHANCE  
TO GET A RAILROAD**

Seventy-Five Years Ago, the Inhabitants Would Not Let B. & O. In.

**ARE IN A DIFFERENT MOOD NOW**

and are Making Strenuous Efforts to Insure Construction of the Wheeling & Eastern; Planning to Give New Road Free Rights of Way.

The opportunity now presented to the people of Greene county to secure a railroad recedes an earlier period in the history of the county when a similar proposition was viewed with great disfavor. "Almost three-quarters of a century ago the Baltimore & Ohio railroad" says the Wayneburg Republican, "was kept out of Greene county by the opposition of her people and other influences, and down to his day, through the lives of three generations, no railroad has traversed the soil of the county from border to border as that great railroad proposed to do."

"The superstitious would say that a curse was placed upon Greene county by their action at that time, and when we look at adjoining counties in both Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and note how they have been traversed, crossed and recrossed by important railroads, which developed their resources and enriched and benefited their people, even the most stolid of mind must reach the conclusion that there is some evidence of the curse."

"It is not that, from a superstitious sense, however, but it has been the curse of a neglected opportunity. Our grandfathers had the opportunity of admitting a great railroad system into Greene county, but they said 'No' we don't want it, and their children and their children's children have not seen one here!'

**COMPENSATION STARTS AT DEATH**

Bond Rules That 14 Day Period is to Prevent Malinger...

In case of death, compensation to be paid under the Pennsylvania workers' compensation law begins at the date of death is the ruling by James W. Leech, a member of the state compensation board, in an opinion overruling objections to the award in the case of a Schuylkill county miner's widow. The employing company appealed, citing the fact that compensation was not to begin until 14 days after disability. The opinion says:

"One of the principal objects of postponing the payment of money compensation to disabled workmen until the expiration of 14 days was to prevent that pettiness and most annoying of malingerers the exaggerated effects of a trifling injury so as to obtain a few days' pay at half pay. Obviously death cannot be stimulated nor exaggerated and prompt and immediate relief to the bereaved family is of peculiar importance."

**COKE OVEN ACCIDENTS**

At By-Product Plants Three Times Those of Beelitz.

The greater risk of accidents to operators of by-product coke plants compared with those in beehive coke plants is evident from the statistics of coke-oven accidents in the United States in 1915 issued by the federal bureau of mines. One in every 475 men in the by-product plants met death, one in 41 was seriously injured, and one in seven was slightly injured. These proportions are, respectively, 3.7, 2.6 and 4.6 times as great as those in the case of beehive plants.

During the year, 10 men were killed in the beehive plants and 28 in the by-product plants. A great number of the serious injuries in either industry were due to falls, burns and hand tools, although burns in themselves are most numerous in the case of by-product coke operators.

**MAY ELECTRIFY N. & C.**

Proposed Under Consideration by Officials of the N. & C.

Officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are said to have the electrification of the Somerset & Cambria branch under consideration. While no definite plans have been determined upon, it is presumed that the work, if undertaken at all, will not be entered upon until after the completion of the new interchange yards at Johnstown.

**INTRODUCE PROFIT-SHARING.**

Two Youngstown Industries Announce Inauguration of Plans.

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company and the General Electric Company have announced profit-sharing plans for their employees at Youngstown, O.

The former will distribute 10 per cent and the latter 5 per cent of the earnings of their respective companies during the first half of the year.

**Allegheny River Miners Get Increase.**

The Ford Collieries Company of Currtisville; the Bessemer Coal & Coke Company of Russellton; the Allegheny Coal & Coke Company of Hawick; the Superior Coal & Coke Company of Russellton, and the Kidder Coal & Coke Company of Arnold have signed the miners' scale which means an increase in wages of \$150,000 for the next two years.

**May Build Cut Off.**

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are said to be contemplating the construction of a cut off from the Richwood branch to the Buckhannon line through Webster county, W. Va.

**Coal Production in West Va.**

West Virginia produced 80,000,000 tons of coal in the year ending June 30, 1915, 6,600 tons.

**JAMISON TEAMS  
IN ANNUAL MEET**

Eleven Contestants in First Annual Gathering; Mine No. 3 Has the Wheeling Team.

The first annual first aid meet of the Jamison Coal and Coke company was held at Crabtree last Tuesday afternoon, attended by prominent coal operators from all over Fayette, Allegheny and Westmoreland county. A great silver loving cup, offered by the G. R. McAbee Powder & Oil company, of Pittsburgh, was won by Team No. 4 of the Jamisons. No. 3 mine, upside, with a per cent of 97.75.

The meet was under the direction of General Manager R. H. Jamison and G. B. Taylor, assistant to general manager, head of the Safety committee of the Jamison company. The meet was the second in which employees of the company had participated, the first occasion having been in 1912 at Oakford Park, where a Jamison team won the cup offered by the associated companies.

Out of a list of 18 problems on which the first aid teams have received judging the judges chose six, which included one man, two men and team problems. To every member of the eleven teams the company presented a silver watch fob, with the aid insignia on it.

The judges who officiated were:

Chief Judge, J. D. Ryan, of Pittsburgh; E. C. Lee, of Pittsburgh; T. D. Dilts, of Greensburg; W. G. Duncan, of Connellsville; Dr. J. J. Singer, of Greensburg; Dr. J. C. Coyle, of Greensburg; Dr. J. R. Jack, of New Alexandria; Dr. C. F. Senter, of Crabtree; Dr. W. C. Keilar, of Pittsburgh; Dr. C. Baldwin, of Forbes Read; Dr. L. J. Cochran, of Connellsville; Clyde Graham, first aid instructor of the Oliver & Snyder Steel company, of Uniontown; C. S. Roberts, safety engineer of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh, and Thomas Wangler, chief inspector of the associated companies. Other judges were E. F. Brooks, of C. J. Spence and C. G. Hayes of the H. C. Frick Coke company, of Mount Pleasant, and Dr. A. E. Ewing, of Youngstown, Pa., and Dr. F. C. Katerman, of Whitney.

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Total Ovens	In Blst	Name of Works	Name of Operators	P.O. Address
<b>MERCHANT OVENS.</b>				
40	400	Adah	W. Harry Brown	Uniontown, Alcoa, Pa.
288	288	Alderson No. 1	W. J. Bailey	New York, Pittsburg.
142	142	American No. 1	American Ovens Co. & Co.	Pittsburg.
240	140	American No. 2	American Ovens Co. & Co.	Pittsburg.
21	20	American No. 3	Bellmoreton Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
26	20	Browning	Champion Gas Coke Co.	Uniontown.
34	30	Burnett	Brownlow Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield.
27	20	Burnett	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville.
20	20	Burnett	Century Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
26	20	Burnett	Consolidated Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville.
120	120	Crystan	Elliott Coke Co.	Connellsville.
205	205	Century	Fidelity Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
120	120	Crystan	Globe Coke Co.	Connellsville.
200	200	Denton	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
149	140	Edna	Hancock Coke Co.	Connellsville.
32	32	Eleanor	Hancock Coke Co.	Connellsville.
32	32	Finley	Hancock Coke Co.	Connellsville.
32	30	Frette	Hancock Coke Co.	Connellsville.
11	11	Gemmie	Hancock Coke Co.	Connellsville.
200	200	Griffith No. 1	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
210	210	Griffith No. 2	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
45	45	Hillside	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
120	120	Hill Top	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
182	116	Hoppe	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
85	85	Hoppe	Hancock Coke Co.	Pittsburg.
129	128	Husted	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
140	140	Katherine	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
220	220	Lafayette	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
400	400	Lincoln	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
40	40	Little Gem	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
220	200	Low Bros.	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
64	24	Marion	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
300	300	Mt. Hope	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
90	90	Old Home	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
480	400	Orient	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
200	200	Parkers	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
36	36	Perry	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
72	72	Plumer	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
120	100	Rachel	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
120	120	Rich Hill	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
320	319	Tower Hill 1	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
320	244	Tower Hill 2	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
94	94	Virginia	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
600	600	Washington 1	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
600	600	Washington 2	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
79	79	Whimper	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
80	60	Whimper	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
86	86	Yukon	Husted-Somers Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville.
11,367	4,971			

**ESTABLISHED 1872.**

**INCORPORATED 1904.**

**Eureka Fire Brick Works**

**Eureka** Manufacturers of high-grade Fire Brick for Mill, Glasshouse, Rectangular, By-Product and Bee-Hive Coke Ovens. **E. F. B.**

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**"ALICIA"**

**CONNELLSVILLE FURNACE  
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**The Weekly Courier.**

Entered as second-class matter at the post office, Connellsville, Pa.  
THE COURIER CO., Publishers  
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One Main Street, Connellsville, Pa.

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1916.

**WILSON AND THE TRAINMEN.**

President Wilson has made a brave effort to settle the threatened railroad strike by declaring that the trainmen's demand for an eight-hour day and time-and-a-half due for all overtime is a just demand and such other minor matters as are in dispute can be settled by a Federal commission which the Democratic administration will kindly undertake to supply. Incidentally the President is a candidate for reelection.

Three different interests are involved in this controversy. In character they are political, personal and financial. The interest of the President is political; of the trainmen, personal; of the railroad managers, financial.

President Wilson has been eager to arbitrate the railroad matter and he has decided it in feverish haste with the obvious hope of reaping the political reward thereof.

The decision is satisfactory to the trainmen for the reason that it meets their material demands. The demand for an eight-hour day is merely a demand for ten hours pay for eight hours work with 50% extra for all overtime prevailing. By the Free Trade practice of 1914, 1915 and 1916 it has increased to that point where steam has become a luxury of the rich and soap boxes a luxury of the poor.

**BALTIMORE BUSINESS.**

The common form of modern business association is the corporation, it has wholly superseded the partnership, which served until two decades ago, because of its greater convenience in adjusting individual interests and permitting of their ready disposal. The Democratic party has apparently failed to realize this. It has stood for 20 years or more. It still believes that corporations are made to be baited, forgetful of the fact that it is inviting commercial paralysis. Its most recent ambition in this line is thus recorded by the Pittsburgh Gazette Times:

"The old Populist sport of jumping on the corporations is revived by the Democrats in the Senate, who with great glee on Sunday adopted a proposal to tax the capital stock, surpluses and undivided profits of corporations.

This is in face of the facts recently disclosed by investigations of the Federal Trade Commission that some hundreds of thousands of corporations in the United States earn no profits whatever, and despite the further fact that successful corporations already are heavily taxed. The excuse for the new proposal is that the proposed special stamp taxes, an indefensible method of raising revenue in times like the present, are unpopular, and the suggested 10 percent net profit tax on materials entering into the manufacture of munitions of war would hit southern industries, notably cotton and copper, too hard. So the tax is to be cut in two. In this second reason we have another example of that offensive sectional legislation so characteristic of the Democrats, who ever strive to favor the South at the expense of the rest of the country.

"This proposed corporation tax of 50 cents on each \$1,000 of capital, surplus and undivided profits, minus \$100,000 of capital, will put a new burden on every business organization and consequently will take away from many just the amount of money that held in their treasures, saves them from disaster. Surplus and undivided profits, which usually constitute the working capital of corporations and the wise provision against a rainy day, will be reduced. Special burdens will be laid on each concern in their fat years, the just law of averages being disregarded. The small and unprofitable corporations cannot escape this tax. They may go along for several years without earning a cent, but when a good year comes and they are enabled to set aside something for extensions and safety, even though they make no distribution on profits, that very necessary surplus will be taxed."

"We stand for the principle of arbitration, for the settlement of industrial disputes, for arbitration in the interest toward which public sentiment and legislation of this country have been steadily tending for the settlement of disputes between employees and employers, particularly in case of public service corporations, rather than the strike and the lockout with attendant disturbances and paralysis of public business. Arbitration has been provided by legislation both state and national, as far back as 1915 the Federal law was passed and improved by amendments framed in conference with some of the railroad labor men now refusing to arbitrate, and included in the scope of arbitration the railroads. We stand for that principle now and are willing for the Interstate Commerce Commission to arbitrate the whole question. More than that we are willing for the President of the United States to appoint commissioners to determine all matters in dispute if neither the Interstate Commerce Commission nor the machinery of the Newlands Act is satisfactory to the labor leaders."

In the meantime the Paramount interest in this controversy is the public interest. The public does not presume to dictate the manner and terms of settlement, but it demands that there be no paralysis of the transportation system of the country such as must inevitably follow a strike.

**THEORY AND PRACTICE.**

In 1908 and again in 1912 the Free Trade Democrats attempted to prove that the continued operation of a Protective Tariff would advance the cost of living to such an extent that meat would soon become a luxury which only the rich could buy. Protection, they claimed, would cut off foreign competition, and freed of its restraining influences American meat producers would raise the price completely beyond the ability of the poor man to provide his article for his table.

By the substitutes of Free Trade for our national policy of Protection it was promised that the iniquity of high prices would be absolutely and forever destroyed and that meat, and all other articles needed for the poor man's table, would drop to such price levels as would enable him to provide for his family more abundantly than he or they ever dreamed possible. Upon the enactment of the Underwood Tariff

it was heralded as the magic instrument by which the cost of living would be reduced to the vanishing point and bring peace and plenty to the smiling land.

This measure has now been in effect almost two years and contrary to the assurances of its sponsors meat and all other articles entering into the daily sustenance of the poor, the middle class, the well-to-do and the princely rich are higher in price than ever before. Democratic statists and theorists are fertile in explanations of causes which have produced this effect, blaming it now on a worldwide shortage of meat animals and again on some other cause. They discreetly leave out of consideration the Underwood Tariff law which more than any other factor has operated to increase the cost of living.

It must be remembered, however, that Connellsville is not the only city or town in the state which has been officially apprised of the requirements of the law relating to sewage disposal plants. The policy of the State Department of Health in this matter has been to impress upon cities and towns the necessity for making preparations for this form of municipal improvement rather than to subject the municipalities to the hardship of actual construction. Doctor Dixon has expected, and evidently continues to expect, that the municipalities will at least show their good faith in the matter. On the proposition as a whole, he has been rather lenient with many localities, possibly beyond the limit permitted under an exact interpretation of the law. Some municipalities which have offended through persistent failure or refusal to cooperate with the state department in safeguarding the public health have had occasion to feel the weight and power of the authority in the Health Commissioner, and at no little cost for their delinquencies.

Doctor Dixon holds the preservation of the public health to be of supreme importance. In his estimation street paving and other forms of municipal improvement are of no consequence or little necessity compared with safeguarding the sanitary situation. Empowered with authority to make judgments from which there is no appeal the chief sanitary officer of the state can determine what should be done, and when, and the communities have but little choice save to accede to the demands made upon them, and the most serious of these because the most sweeping in character and cost is the order for the installation of the sewage disposal plant.

The State Health Department has been very considerate with all communities whose circumstances have rendered it difficult or impossible for them to finance the construction of such a plant. It is true that there is some doubt as to the power of the state authorities to override that section of the Constitution which says that municipalities shall not increase their indebtedness over 7% save for certain purposes. It is a question whether Connellsville is not in that condition, but Connellsville is progressive and will not oppose the making of this great sanitary improvement when the times are ripe for it and conditions seem to demand it.

**GETTING GOOD ROADS.**

In the matter of securing good roads the time-honored adage, "All things come to him who waits," does not apply, but rather the modern version, "All things come to him who hustles while he waits." At any rate those communities which make active and organized effort for road improvements get them before those communities which little or no interest is taken in the matter.

In different sections of the state, roads associations have been formed, and wherever these organizations have by their activities earned a right to a continued existence improved roads will sooner or later be found, if they have not already been secured. Noting that all the roads needed in the state cannot possibly be constructed within a year or two, but that a generation or more longer will be required to make up the deficiencies in our inadequate highway system, the Johnston Democrats very wisely concluded:

"Since everyone cannot get roads at the same time, it follows that some one somewhere will get roads first. If the man who does not get roads stands in the way of the man who is getting roads the whole highway game is blocked. Every highway that is constructed makes it easier for someone else to get a highway. If the roads that are built in some place they will

eventually form links in a system that will be built up to a network of good roads within the state.

When folks generally make the effort to maintain a road, the volume and value of dutiable goods decreased markedly. The increase in the imports is estimated to be at least 40 per cent more than the aggregate of all imports would indicate."

With such a record made during the progress of the war, may we expect when it is over? If Democratic policies prevail when the manufacturing nations of Europe have resumed the arts of peace, non-dutiable imports will soon assume such proportions of our imports that we will have free trade in fact if not in name.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, State Commissioner of Health, may have no more or better reasons for demanding that the city of Connellsville construct a sewage disposal plant than he has for exacting the same requirement from Uniontown, Greensburg, Johnstown, McKeesport, Pittsburg or any other of a large number of cities and towns in the state. If asked to state his reasons for singling out one or more municipalities Doctor Dixon might very properly state that it is not necessary for him to give them, or he might as properly say that he has none, and in either case be wholly within his rights and privileges as chief health officer of the state.

This measure has now been in effect almost two years and contrary to the assurances of its sponsors meat and all other articles entering into the daily sustenance of the poor, the middle class, the well-to-do and the princely rich are higher in price than ever before. Democratic statists and theorists are fertile in explanations of causes which have produced this effect, blaming it now on a worldwide shortage of meat animals and again on some other cause. They discreetly leave out of consideration the Underwood Tariff law which more than any other factor has operated to increase the cost of living.

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**FREE TRADE IN FACT.**

In holding the Underwood Tariff up to the country as the ideal means of protection why by jointly providing rest less over the accumulation of taxes and the occasional enforced sale of small coal tracts by order of courts over of Fayette county.

The boom in by-product coke development has resulted in a number of large coal sales in the West Virginia and Kentucky coking fields, but it has not helped to sell the Thompson coal.

This unparalleled increase of almost

a quarter of a billion, as represented by figures, does not tell the whole story of its baneful effects of the Underwood Tariff. Of the goods imported into this country during the period named, the value of those ad-

mitted free of duty was \$204,507,909 greater than during the preceding fiscal year. Because non-tariff paying goods formed so large a part of the total imports, and remained from month to month to increase that proportion, while both the volume and value of dutiable goods decreased markedly. The increase in the imports is estimated to be at least 40 per cent more than the aggregate of all imports would indicate."

With such a record made during the progress of the war, may we expect when it is over? If Democratic policies prevail when the manufacturing nations of Europe have resumed the arts of peace, non-dutiable imports will soon assume such proportions of our imports that we will have free trade in fact if not in name.

The Courier does resort to the gems of thought which emanate from the publicity department of the Republican National Committee, but always

largely from the Democratic sources.

A striking illustration of the meaning of the terms may be gathered from the following paragraph taken from the Connellsville News:

"A reader writes on the topic of the tariff, 'I am a voter on the Com-

mission to which you would only resort at this season of thought that emanates from the publicity bureau of the Republican National Committee he is a member of the committee and an member in the campaign and is not in a position to help us to win the election.'

"In spite of the fact that it advised its readers last fall to vote against the Suffrage Amendment, our com-

mittee commands a premium in spite of the numerous coal strikes in the country.

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## BOYS OF TENT ARE FLOODED OUT WHEN TEXAS SKIES WEEP

**Three to Six Inches of Water Inundates Camp Stewart.**

## SARE FEET ARE ALL THE STYLE

**Shoes are So Wet They Cannot be Worn Next Day; College Boys Will Get Away September 1, and Married Men's Papers Are on the Move.**

**CAMP STEWART, El Paso, Aug. 15.** Texas has not yet entirely exhausted her supply of surprises for the boys from Pennsylvania, for she sprung a new one last night in the shape of a flood. The boys had been informed that the water from the mountains went on a rampage at times and had prepared by digging a trench around the entire regiment about four feet deep and six feet wide, but they were not even then prepared for what happened last night. The rain started along about 8 o'clock.

Camp Stewart was entirely submerged in from three to six inches of water and later when the moon came out the three Y. M. C. A. buildings of the Seventh Division looked like ships at sea. They were entirely surrounded by water and their lights were burning brightly and the long narrow buildings gave them every appearance of a large ship. There were few dry tents in the Tent, although some of the boys had high embankments thrown up around them. Division headquarters looked as though it had been built in a lake as the ground is a little low there. The boys moved out of the wet tents into the drier ones and some of them slept right out in the mesas.

There is an awful mess in camp this morning, the ground being so hard it does not take up the water and the interior of some of the tents are like hog wallows. The boys are busy fixing things up and when the sun gets a few hours on the wet ground things will be in pretty good shape again. About half the boys are working in their bare feet this morning as the water got over their shoe tops and they cannot get their shoes on this morning.

There were many amusing incidents during the flood, as nobody knew how long it was going to continue and in some cases it was almost up to the cows when it did stop. There was some thunder and lightning, but nothing compared with that of Tuesday night. The boys had been wishing for some time for the rainy season, but now they say they would be just as well satisfied without the rain.

The order came down yesterday from division headquarters for the return of all college students by September 1 and much hilarity was expressed on all sides. The students of the hospital corps, four of them, are all in the Marathon district and it is not known what they will do. They are Arthur Darr, Dewey Miller, Walter Rogers and William Nartry. It is supposed they will be returned with the rest of them. The order is mandatory.

The married men with dependents are getting their applications in rapidly now, that the order for the return of the college boys has come, and it looks as if the army will be reduced considerably before long. No applications have yet been granted, as it takes some time to get them through. They have to go to Washington to be acted on. The latest rumor here is that the troops are to be kept here until December 31 or longer.

Regimental drill is now the order of the day and although the grounds are slimy this morning, the regiment is now out several miles from camp and your correspondent, together with Edgar Horner and George Broad, is with them out on the plain in the boiling sun with our hospital bags flouting in the breeze waiting for someone to tramp in a hole or slip in the mice and sprain his ankle. Some job carrying them in on a litter, too, as we have no ambulance.

The first sergeant's tent in Company D looked like a river was running through it last night. It was right in line of a ditch.

The Somerset county officials are investigating. The man was dressed in a gray suit, silk shirt and silk socks. Nothing was found on the body that would assist in identification. A finger had been mutilated in removing a ring from it. A racing revolver lying nearby had one chamber empty.

## TO STAGE BIG BATTLE.

**Some Scraps When Water Butlers Meet Here for Championship.**

Efforts to arrange all details to the satisfaction of both teams have succeeded to such degree that Meyersdale and Stow's Township water battle teams will meet for the championship of Western Pennsylvania at Connellsville on Wednesday, September 6.

Unidentified Man Found Dead Along Lincoln Highway.

Mystery surrounds the finding of a man's body along the Lincoln Highway on the other side of Bigelow Heights, about noon Sunday. The corpse had four bullet holes in the neck and the man evidently had been dead some time.

The Somerset county officials are investigating. The man was dressed in a gray suit, silk shirt and silk socks.

Nothing was found on the body that would assist in identification. A finger had been mutilated in removing a ring from it. A racing revolver lying nearby had one chamber empty.

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## HERWICK RESIGNS.

**Rumor From Border Is That Company Will Get New Captain.**

A rumor has reached Connellsville

to the effect that Captain J. C. Herwick of Company D, Tenth Regiment, commander of the Connellsville guardmen on the border, has resigned. No confirmation has been received from The Courier's correspondent with the troops.

The cavalry and artillery were paid yesterday and that revived the spirits of the Tenth boys. They have hopes of being paid some time now.

Herman Reiter is now wearing the white uniform of a baker, being with the new field bakery. Reiter was formerly in Company D's kitchen.

Ed Steck is going home, he says, just as soon as he can get his affidavits fixed up. William Brown is also after his affidavits as well as many more in Company D.

Advertised in The Weekly Courier.

Subcribe for The Weekly Courier

Advertiser in The Weekly Courier

## USE OF ONE WATER SERVICE SYSTEM CANNOT BE ENFORCED WHERE THE OTHER IS WANTED

**Official Interpretation of Decision in the Rendine Case is Made.**

### END TO STRONG ARM METHODS

The Water Company Cannot Arbitrarily Compel the Use of Meter When or Where It Please; Consumers Rights and Privileges Must be Respected.

Patrons of the Connellsville Water Company will not be compelled to take their water by meter after September 1st, or at any other time, unless they want it that way.

Moreover, they have the privilege to take it either by flat rate or by meter, as they may prefer, and there is none to say nay in the exercise of their free choice. The rule of the water company empowering it to cause compulsory meter service is broken down. It can no longer make arbitrary changes in the form of service, once it is established, when or as it will, but must supply water by the method the consumer elects to use. When a change is desired the consumer will hereafter have something to say about it, instead of being compelled to submit to the humiliation of an entry by the strong-arm meter squad of the company upon the premises to enforce a change.

Briefly stated, this presents the water situation in Connellsville today as developed by an official interpretation of the decision rendered by the Public Serviced Commission in the complaint of R. V. Rendine, the South Pittsburg street barber against the Connellsville Water Company. Commissioner W. A. Magee wrote the opinion.

Several points of the decision of Commissioner Magee were by no means clear and others seemed susceptible of more than one construction. Many consumers of water were at loss to know whether they were to be allowed any choice in the form of their water service, or to continue to be subject to the whims and demands of the company and at its pleasure. In order to clear up the doubtful points in the decision the Courier addressed the following communication to William D. B. Alney, chairman of the Public Service Commission:

Among the patrons of the Connellsville Water Company opinion is divided as to the exact meaning and intent of the Opinion and Order in No. 464, R. V. Rendine vs. Connellsville Water Company.

That is to say, some hold that under the decision of the Public Service Commission, the Connellsville Water Company is held to compel all of its patrons to take metered service by September 1st next.

By others it is held that no change required by the decision to be made in the rules of the Connellsville Water Company, other than those relating to the company to install meters, at its option, on the premises of consumers already being served on the flat rate system.

By still others it is maintained that the decision restores the status quo of the contract under which the Connellsville Water Company began service in Connellsville on the flat rate system only.

In view of the points upon which differences of opinion exist as to the rights and privileges of consumers and of the Connellsville Water Company as established by the decision, may be expressed in these questions:

Is it the intent of the Water Company to authorize or require to take metered service only?

Can consumers of the Connellsville Water Company exercise the privilege of taking water service by flat rate or meter, as they may elect, without being subjected to arbitrary changes by the company from one system to the other, as the company may elect?

Reply to the foregoing has just been received, bearing the signature of Archibald B. Miller, secretary of the Commission. This official interpretation of the decision in the Rendine case establishes very clearly the fact that the water company is not required to compel all of its patrons to take water by meter before September 1st. The right of the consumer to make his own choice of the kind of service, as may suit his needs or pleasure, is no less clearly set forth. The communication of Secretary Miller is as follows:

Replies to your favor of recent date asking for an interpretation of Rendine decision, I beg to suggest that with regard to the complainant Rendine, the decision is very clear. The company must, under their present rule, allow him the flat rate service.

The Connellsville Water Company is not required to compel all of its patrons to take metered service by September 1st. The rule of the water company, as established by the decision, does not require the company could compulsorily cause the meter service. The decision does not restore the status quo of the contract under which the Water Company began service in Connellsville on the flat rate system.

You ask the question, "Is the Connellsville Water Company authorized or required to compel all of its consumers to take meter service only?" There is not a word in the opinion of the Commissioner in the Rendine case upon this question.

You ask, "Can consumers of the Connellsville Water Company exercise the privilege of taking water service by flat rate or meter, as they may elect, without being subjected to arbitrary changes by the company from one system to the other, as the company may elect?" The answer to this question is Yes.

This is the sole and only question decided by the Rendine case.

In his decision Commissioner Magee found that the water company "has no pronounced policy or favor towards the complete metering of its system," and expressed some surprise to find that less than one-fourth of the consumers were taking the measured service. So far as appears from the evidence, the insistence by the company upon the use of a meter by Rendine seemed to be merely the exercise of arbitrary power." The rule of the company re-

serving to it the right to make choice for its consumers between the metered and flat rate service was declared to be "broader than necessary for water conservation merely. It allows of undue discrimination, of arbitrary decision and, therefore, cannot be upheld."

The order of the Commission accompanying the decision directed the water company to file, in accordance with law an amendment to Rule 8 to comply with the directions contained in the report of the Commission, which is to take effect on or before September 1st. The company was further ordered to forthwith furnish service to Rendine at the flat rate.

Superintendent R. V. Little of the water company stated that no word has been received from the New York office regarding the revision in Rule 8 that the commissioner directed to be posted by September 1.

### NIGHT GARBAGE SERVICE BEGINS

One Wagon Makes the Rounds and Another Is Also to be Put On.

There were strange prowlers in and about many residences during the early morning hours. Many a nervous woman called the men in her household to eject what she supposed were burglars. Many a husband listened with a quaking heart to the noises made by the nocturnal visitors and wondered, if they were burglars, why they didn't take the silverware quietly and not bother anybody. Others asked their wives if they thought they'd married cops and then went back to sleep.

The intruders carried their load away in a big wagon. You could hear the horses prancing and the wheels rattling along the streets. There were at least two men involved in the dastardly deed for they could be heard talking to each other.

"Did you get it all?" one would ask. "If you didn't we'd better go back."

It surely was suspicious and the cops made no move to stop it.

It was the garbage company inaugurating its new night collection service. One wagon made the rounds during the night and took much refuse away.

The intruders carried their load away in a big wagon. You could hear the horses prancing and the wheels rattling along the streets. There were at least two men involved in the dastardly deed for they could be heard talking to each other.

"Did you get it all?" one would ask.

Director of Safety M. B. Price stated that no advance in prices for refuse was likely.

MERCURY SOARS AGAIN

It Hits the High Spots, Following the Cool Spell.

The mercury hit the high spots again Sunday, registering 92, or but one degree lower than the hottest day of the year. It was sweltering hot in the city, consequently there was a rush to the mountain resorts where there are cooler air and bathing to afford relief.

A large crowd visited the South Connellsville bathing beach during the day.

One death indirectly due to the intense heat was reported. Joseph Andrews of Miller works, near Dearborn, fell over dead by the roadside when he stopped to rest after riding his bicycle a long distance.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon a thunderstorm which began brewing developed into a welcome shower.

There was some thunder but it was distant. The storm came from the northeast. Farmers welcomed the rain, as did travelers, who complained of the dusty roads. The heat of the past few days, however, has been welcomed by the agriculturists.

Reply to the foregoing has just been received, bearing the signature of Archibald B. Miller, secretary of the Commission. This official interpretation of the decision in the Rendine case establishes very clearly the fact that the water company is not required to compel all of its patrons to take water by meter before September 1st.

The right of the consumer to make his own choice of the kind of service, as may suit his needs or pleasure, is no less clearly set forth. The communication of Secretary Miller is as follows:

Replies to your favor of recent date asking for an interpretation of Rendine decision, I beg to suggest that with regard to the complainant Rendine, the decision is very clear. The company must, under their present rule, allow him the flat rate service.

The Connellsville Water Company is not required to compel all of its patrons to take metered service by September 1st. The rule of the water company, as established by the decision, does not require the company could compulsorily cause the meter service. The decision does not restore the status quo of the contract under which the Water Company began service in Connellsville on the flat rate system.

You ask the question, "Is the Connellsville Water Company authorized or required to compel all of its consumers to take meter service only?" There is not a word in the opinion of the Commissioner in the Rendine case upon this question.

You ask, "Can consumers of the Connellsville Water Company exercise the privilege of taking water service by flat rate or meter, as they may elect, without being subjected to arbitrary changes by the company from one system to the other, as the company may elect?" The answer to this question is Yes.

This is the sole and only question decided by the Rendine case.

In his decision Commissioner Magee found that the water company "has no pronounced policy or favor towards the complete metering of its system," and expressed some surprise to find that less than one-fourth of the consumers were taking the measured service.

So far as appears from the evidence, the insistence by the company upon the use of a meter by Rendine seemed to be merely the exercise of arbitrary power." The rule of the company re-

### FIRST PAPER ON BORDER

The Courier a Welcome Arrival at Glenn Springs.

The Courier was the first Fayette county newspaper to reach the Tenth Regiment border detail at Glenn Springs and elsewhere in that inaccessible section of Texas. Walter Rogers, a member of the hospital corps, writes that it was the most welcome visitor to strike camp.

Immediately upon word reaching here that some of the local boys had gone on special duty away from El Paso, The Courier was mailed to them. Copies were sent to Glenn Springs.

Walter Rogers says the boys are having a fine time. He likes the life, he declares. They don't get the sand storms around Glenn Springs. Miller and Dart, he reports, have been transferred to McKinney Springs, while Carl Snail sighted a wildcat, which escaped.

BEES WRECK AUTO

When They Buzz Around Jimmy Rush Machine Hit Ditch.

While driving to Stewarton, where his father has lumber interests, James Rush, son of Commissioner Logan Rush, ran into a swarm of bees. To protect himself he pulled his coat over his head, which took his hands from the steering wheel. The automobile went into the ditch and was badly damaged.

The road over the mountains to Stewarton is a boulevard and when a driver has to contend with a swarm of bees in addition to running his machine, accidents are likely to happen. You ask, "Can consumers of the Connellsville Water Company exercise the privilege of taking water service by flat rate or meter, as they may elect, without being subjected to arbitrary changes by the company from one system to the other, as the company may elect?" The answer to this question is Yes.

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### LIGHTNING PRANK GIVES SOLDIERS A GENUINE FRIGHT

It Cut All Sorts of Capers in the Tent of Guards-men.

### LOCAL BOYS IN THE VICINITY

Fortunately No One is Hurt, But the Call is Too Close for Comfort; South Carolina Boys Arrive With Outfits Far Below the Standard.

CAMP STEWART, El Paso, Aug. 16. The boys of the Tenth last night were given an exhibition of what a real Texas thunder and lightning storm is. A bolt struck the end tent of the line in which the boys of the hospital corps quartered. It was occupied by six boys of the headquarters company and was just three tents from those occupied by the Connellsville boys. No one was seriously injured although the boys were given a good shaking. The bolt did break stumps in the tent striking an iron pin in the top of the center pole the bolt followed the pole down into the tent splintering it and showering the occupants with the splinters. It followed the pole down and entered the ground at three different points following the iron tripod. Articles on a shelf built around the center pole were scattered in every direction. One of the boys had a copy of a newspaper in a celluloid case, which was badly shattered and burned, the case being entirely destroyed. A mirror on the shelf was smashed into small bits, and a picture of one of the boys' girl had the corner torn off of it. The boys were all asleep when the lightning struck, with one exception. He says just looked like a big ball of fire dancing all around the tent. All the boys were awakened instantly and they say that they could hardly get their breath for a few moments following the crash. The smell of brimstone was also noticeable to all the boys of the hospital corps. It reminded them something of the storm at Gettysburg in 1863.

The descendants have scattered throughout this section but all of them make an effort to return for the reunion. The officers are Nathaniel King, Owensboro, president; C. K. Brooks, Mill Run, vice president, and Mary B. McCormick, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

They Pay for Day's Work, Their Victim Lost, and Son He Was.

A. Padline, J. Padline, William Conde, and Walter Whitman were arrested Friday afternoon by Chief Butler on the charge of holding up and robbing Michael Noland Thursday night. The four offenders are all young. J. Padline being only 15.

Mr. Sonson would give no details as to the sale of the hotel, and the consideration is not known.

According to their story they merely intended to show Noland, who is a stranger, that he was not to escort girls from that district home. The youngest boy stepped out in front of Noland after he had left the girl and the other three soon clustered about him.

"We were only going to give him a race," said one of the quartet in the hearing before Alderman Fred Monk last night. "While running, Noland must have fallen and struck his head on something, for we did not hit him."

Noland could not swear that he had been struck.

The offenders also denied having taken \$4 from Noland's pockets.

They said that they had no intention to steal and that the money must have been lost in the scuffle.

The case was settled when the quartet agreed to pay Noland \$4 and the day's pay, which he lost yesterday.

Chief Rotter says that the gang which has its sphere of activity around York and Highland avenues, and which specializes in attacking youths who "keep company" with girls of that section, will be broken up. He will watch very especially the four young men whom he arrested yesterday.

A target has been erected in the rear of the Tenth Regiment and machine gun practice is indulged in daily now, the sound of the guns reminds one of a hydraulic riveting machine.

Tonight the weekly vaudeville show under the direction of Major Joe Thompson is to be pulled off. This promises to be the best yet. A stage has been erected and everything is in readiness for a big show. These affairs are much enjoyed by the boys and hundreds of visitors from other regiments attend.

The South Carolina troops have arrived and are located across the railroad track from us. They have practically no equipment at all and their tentage is poor, they having no mess tent. The Pennsylvania boys are years ahead of them in regard to equipment.

The Tenth hospital corps are now in the midst of their identification taking stint. The finger prints of all the men are taken and any marks that may be on their body are also recorded. Each finger is taken separately and then the whole hand is taken together. This is some job and will require the balance of the week to finish. The records are forwarded to Washington.

The boys in the Marathon district have not returned yet, and nothing has been heard of their return this week.

The boys are still anxiously awaiting pay day, but as yet there has been nothing doing. Every day they hear they are to be paid, only to find when evening comes it is a false alarm.

The applications of married men for release are now coming in thick and fast and it is said they are not coming in anything like they will when some are granted. It takes a month or longer to get an application through, so the boys who have dependents are not delaying any. It is reported that several of the officers are after release, too. It is also understood that college students are to be returned home, those that make application, by September 1. All indications now-point to a six months' stay on the border at least.

STARTS WEST AGAIN

William Zorn Will Take Trip From Dawson to Colorado by Auto.

William Zorn and family, formerly of Dawson but now of Kendrick, Colorado, started from their home on Friday after visiting Mr. Zorn's parents Mr. and Mrs. Adam Zorn of Dawson, for two weeks.

Mr. Zorn drove from Kendrick to Detroit in seven days, on his way East and expects to make as good time returning. He drives a Dodge touring car.

Tin Causes Poisoning

Thomas Droney, employed at the Yough Brewery, is suffering from a bad attack of tin poisoning of the right hand. Last Monday while working on a brewery truck he accidentally got a piece of tin into the second gear. Blood poisoning later developed.

This is the sole and only question decided by the Rendine case.

In his decision Commissioner Magee

### KING REUNION WILL BE BIG ONE

Byron W. King, Noted Elocutionist, to Be a Guest of Honor.

The eighth annual reunion of the King family will be held at Shady Grove on Saturday, September 2, and indications are that it will be the best ever held. Byron W. King, of the King School of Elocution at Pittsburgh, will be one of the guests of honor. There will be other features of interest.

The ancestors of the King family emigrated to America in the year 1728, from the Alsace-Lorraine region in France. They were huguenots and on account of religious persecution some of them went to Switzerland and others came to this country. The latter group settled in Montgomery County, Pa., where Samuel King and Hannah Musser were married in 1792. Soon afterward they came west, locating in Somerset county and rearnging the following large family: Eliza, married to John Cramer; Mary, married to Benjamin Cramer; Peggy, who was married to George Tedrow; Musser, who married Polly Rush; Cassimer, who married Poggy Phillip; Charles, who married Katie Ann Graft; Henry, who married Nancy Whipple; David, who married Eliza Graft; Harriet, married to Joseph B. Crisfield; and Mary B. McCormick, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

The principals are seeking increases ranging from \$5 to \$15 a month, not only for themselves, but for the rest of the teaching force, with the exception of inexperienced and second grade teachers. They contend that the district can well afford to grant the advances

## CHILD PLAGUE AT BEAR RUN; QUARANTINE AFFECTS THOSE ON THE SHEEPSKIN TRAINS

**Infantile Paralysis Victim Is  
Reported at Mountain  
Resort.**

### NO GENERAL QUARANTINE THERE

**State Authorities Board Baltimore &  
Ohio Trains and Require Removal  
or Children Under 16 Not Having  
Certificates; Confusion is Outcome.**

The unaccountable spread of the child plague—infantile paralysis—and the likelihood of its appearance even in the most isolated localities were demonstrated Wednesday when a case was discovered at the home of J. F. Skinner a farmer in the mountains at Bear Run. Leona Skinner, four years of age, is the patient and the disease is pronounced her left leg and right arm being completely paralyzed. There are two other children in the family.

A Connellsville physician diagnosed the case Wednesday and Dr. R. A. Altman of Uniontown county medical in spectator was immediately called in and he at once established an absolute quarantine on the family for 30 days. A guard was placed at the house to prevent anyone from entering or leaving.

Because of the isolated location of the Skinner farmhouse no quarantine was placed on the Bear Run summer colony which now numbers about 75 persons. Connellsville cottagers have been there a good part of the summer. No restriction will be placed upon them. They may leave or remain as they see fit.

The Skinner farm is located on the brow of the hill above the Bear Run station and it is nearly a mile back in the mountains from the Syria Country Club where girls from the Kaufmann store at Pittsburgh are spending a week or more coming in groups of 25 or 30.

Neither the attending physician nor Dr Altman were able to venture an opinion as to the reason for the disease's appearance in such an isolated locality. The Skinner farmhouse is located near an especially fine spring which is visited by the many tourists during their stay at Bear Run. On Sundays as high as 150 Pittsburgh people spend the day at Bear Run and there is a possibility that the disease germs may have been carried by them.

Some alarm was caused in Connellsville families who have children at Bear Run that a quarantine might be put on the place and those under 16 prevented from leaving for 30 days but Dr Altman decided that this was unnecessary because of the complete isolation of the Skinner home.

Passengers on the Sheepskin branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are daily discovering that he state's quarantine for infantile paralysis has come close to home for all who travel at Point Marion while inspecting. Eighteen cars and 60 children under 16 years bound for points in the interior of the state.

An order from the state health department which became effective last week prohibits all children under 16 from entering Pennsylvania unless a certificate of health can be furnished. Not many people were aware of such a regulation until they ran afoul of it at some border point. Originally the quarantine applied only against New York and New Jersey but now all border states are included.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad is co-operating with the state to the extent of permitting the inspectors to go through the trains at Point Marion and by holding the trains there until the inspectors have made their rounds. Those taken off, however, are left to their own resources to get back to the point from which they started. No refund of transportation is made nor is a return ticket furnished. Naturally this has caused vigorous complaint from parents or guardians of children taken off the trains but it has been to no avail.

It was announced when the order became effective that eventually all highways would be guarded so that children did not enter the state by automobile or train but no instances of such precautions having been taken have so far been reported. If such steps are taken as automobile parties with children included will have a hard time getting back home after a trip outside the state.

Local residents who have camps along the Young in Maryland must have a secure health certificate to return with their children unless they are able to cross the frontier over some unguarded road or automobile.

Health permits were issued Wednesdays to the Connellsville board of health to persons traveling in regard to the traveling regulations and it is said that a few individuals but not how stringent they are have given up the idea of making trips outside the state.

Another new case of the child plague in this country has been reported this time in Smithfield where a little child of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Boydell well known colored residents of the town was stricken.

Word from Bear Run Friday was to the effect that Leona Skinner, the four year old girl who was stricken with infantile paralysis earlier in the week was somewhat improved. The paralysis in her arm was less pronounced and she was able to move her fingers slightly.

Mrs. George C. Neel of Marilla, W. Va., on her way to Connellsville to attend

## THREE BIG DAYS PLANNED TO AID FIRE PREVENTION

**Hose Company Busy on the  
Program for Second Week  
of September**

### MANY FEATURES ARE IN VIEW

There May Be a Hike Climb on Apple Street on Opening Night, When the Automobiles will be Asked to Miss Ora and Marie Detweiler recitations Mary Jane Matthews and Mabel Boyd reading "Cyrus' Detractive Experience." Walter Detweiler greetings and address by Mrs. J. S. Boyd.

A committee of the New Haven Hose Company is already at work making preparations for Fire Prevention Week which will be observed the second week of September. So far the plans include an Automobile Day on Tuesday, September 5, Merchants Day on Wednesday and a Fire Prevention Day on Thursday.

The celebration will begin on Monday night with a general parade. On Tuesday there will be an automobile parade and various automobile contests under the auspices of the Connellsville Auto Club. A hill climbing contest probably on Apple street is one of the features already planned.

Apple street is now paved from top to bottom and its incline is such that it will be a real test of a car's power. The auto parade will include several hundred cars and a prize will be awarded the prettiest machine.

The business & professional men's association will be asked to take part in the Mercha-

nts Day on Tuesday and the fire prevention day on Thursday.

To avoid the confusion in taking people on trains where children have no health certificates ticket agents are refusing to sell tickets to parents unless assured the little folks accompanying them have certificates.

At this effect has been posted at the union station in Brownsville.

Rainey Takes No Chances

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 16.—In order to protect his three children from infantile paralysis, Rev. A. Rainey, a son of the late W. J. Rainey, who established a strict quarantine

on Conejo Farms his estate in Huntington. Mr. Rainey has laid off with full pay all but five of the 50 employees in his estate.

Mr. Rainey has taken great interest in the campaign against the disease in Huntington. He has donated an automobile ambulance for the convenience of paralytic patients to an emergency hospital.

### MEANS-SHALLENBERGER

**Fretty Home Wedding is Solemnized at Vanderhill**

The home of Mr. and Mrs. William Fretty at Vanderhill was the scene of a quiet wedding on Wednesday at 1 o'clock when their daughter, Miss Lila Mae Means, became the bride of Charles J. Shallenberger. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Ralph Bell pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Vanderhill. As the bridal party entered the parlor where the marriage took place the bridegroom from from Ligonier was played by Miss Sarah L. Duvins of Uniontown. The bride who was given in marriage by her father wore a gown of white crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of sweet peas. Her maid of honor Miss Bertha Hibbs of Mountaintown appeared in a gown of pink taffeta silk. She carried a large bouquet of flowers. Joseph Shallenberger is a brother of the bridegroom.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Shallenberger left by automobile for McKeensport and Pittsburgh.

The bride was a traveling star of Palm Beach cloth and a Panama hat. After August 21, Mr. Shallenberger and his bride will be at home in the Walter Wellin property Vanderhill.

The bride was graduated from the Franklin township high school a mere

student at Mrs. J. H. Evans, and the Y. M. C. A. secretary is a graduate of the Y. M. C. A. church in Ligonier.

The bride was a traveling star of Palm Beach cloth and a Panama hat.

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## COSTS AND PROFITS OF MAKING COKE BY THE RETORT PROCESS

As Shown by Typical Balance  
Sheet of Operation of  
100 Oven Plant.

IN A 70% YIELD IS \$2.88 A TON

By-Products Recovered Pay All the  
Costs of Coking and Leave a Nice  
Profit Besides; The Markets For  
By-Products Are Becoming Wider.

In a paper before the Society of  
Chemical Industry T. C. Clarke has  
given considerable data showing the  
costs of operation of by-product coke  
oven plants and the receipts derived  
from the sale of the various by-  
products. The prices given for the  
latter are based upon the market of  
some months ago, before the present  
high figures had been reached, hence  
do not altogether represent conditions  
but will serve to show some of the  
possibilities of the industry.

Chemist Clarke called attention to  
the fact that in years gone by the sur-  
plus gas available from by-product  
coke ovens was guaranteed by oven  
builders to be 5,000 cubic feet per ton  
of coal coked, with 500 Btu. Modern  
plants yield 6,250 to 6,000 cubic feet  
surplus gas. This of course, would  
prevent any such heat results.

The oven size has gone from a ca-  
pacity of 4.5 tons of coke to 13.5 tons,  
which seems to be about the standard.  
While it varies with different coals, an  
oven is generally about 17 to 22 inches  
wide with a taper to facilitate push-  
ing the coke. The height of the oven  
is about 10 feet and the length from  
35 to 40 feet.

The cost of ovens has increased from  
about \$7,500 to nearly \$20,000 per  
per oven. This is easily explained by  
the increased weight of the materials  
entering into the construction, and  
the fact that the maintenance and  
conversion cost has been cut to well  
below 60 cents per ton of coal coked.  
Taking as an example coal around 28.5  
per cent volatile matter, with the  
ordinary yield a typical balance sheet  
for a 100 oven plant of 13.5 tons per  
oven capacity on an 18-hour coking  
time would be as follows:

DAILY EXPENDITURE		
1,764 tons of coal at \$2 per ton	\$3,528.00	
Conversion cost, including de- preciation, contingencies and all charges, except interest on investment	800.00	
Interest or investment of 12% on \$10,000.00 at 5 per cent	1,000.00	
220 per ton of coke	220.00	
1,230x2	2,460.00	
Total	5,008.00	
RECEIPTS		
Tar, 1 gal. per ton of coal at 1/2 cent per gal.	\$ 300.00	
Sulphate, 1 per cent at \$800.00	800.00	
Gum, 6,000 cu. ft. at 100.00	600.00	
Benzol, 21 gal. at 14 or 20c less 60 conversion	350.20	
Toluol, 0.8 of a gal. at 15c per gallon	70.47	
Total	3,206.67	

This shows the cost of producing  
1,236 net tons of coke to be \$3,528.51.

On a yield of 70 per cent is  
\$2.88 per ton, or less than the cost of  
a ton of coal. There has been produced  
in making the coke 10,500,000  
cubic feet of surplus gas of 550 Btu.  
at 18 per 1,000 cubic feet and a uniform  
coke both physically and chemically,  
with depreciation and interest  
taken care of.

At present war prices owners of by-  
product coke ovens selling their benzol  
at 50c per gallon and their toluol  
at \$4.50 per gallon, find their coke  
costs them nothing.

With the exception of the Semet-  
Solvay company, the benzol industry  
is in its infancy. Plants are being  
built in practically every coke oven  
installation since the war began, but  
the result after the war remains to be  
seen. Logically the first and greatest  
market for benzol will be as motor  
fuel.

Assuming the capacity of the old-  
type ovens at five tons of coal per day  
of 24 hours, and the larger ovens at  
15 tons and getting a yield at 2½ gallons  
of 50 per cent benzol per ton we  
find the benzol production should be  
\$4,000,000 gallons, or 2,654,000 barrels  
per year. Fear has been expressed  
that the sudden dumping on our  
markets after the war of 85,000,000  
gallons of motor fuel would break the  
price badly and make a number of  
lean years for the coke-over-benzol  
producer.

If 200,000 of the 85,000 Ford cars  
produced annually remain in this  
country, and have an average mileage  
of 5,000 per car and consume a gallon  
of gasoline for every 15 miles, their  
annual consumption will be 66,566,000  
gallons. Since the benzol output, if  
all sold for motor spirits, only amounts  
to \$4,290,000 gallons, and one make of  
car uses 66,566,000 gallons, with the  
increase in automobile production that  
the statistics show, it seems we are  
fortunate to have a new fuel coming  
on the market.

The production of tar in gallons in  
1905 was 36,579,000; in 1910, 69,780,000  
gallons and when the various plants  
now built and building are in operation  
these figures will advance to  
237,47,000 gallons of tar.

Sulphur of ammonia production in  
1905 in the United States was 65,000  
tons of 2,000 pounds in 1910, 115,000  
tons. When the present ovens now  
built and building are operating the  
production will be about 340,000 tons.  
The price of these has been 25 cents  
per gallon for the tar, and for the  
sulphur of ammonia, around \$6 a ton  
for the past ten years.

There are in operation or building  
63 by-product coke-oven-plants with  
3,900 ovens, practically all of them  
equipped for benzol recovery.

Buy Virginia Steel Plant.  
The Roanoke Steel Company, Roanoke,  
Va., recently organized by Pitts-  
burgh interests, has purchased the  
properties of the Loucks, Iron & Steel  
Company, known as the Roanoke  
Mills, near Roanoke.

## AN EXTENSION OF MORTGAGES

Will be Sought by the Thompson Cred-  
itors' Committee to Provide More  
Time for Conservative Interests.

It is understood generally by per-  
sons in close touch with the Thomp-  
son creditors' committee that the  
mortgage creditors will shortly be  
asked to grant an extension of three  
years on all claims of record upon  
payment of all accrued interest and  
taxes.

C. R. Scruggs, secretary of the  
committee, will be in Uniontown in the  
latter part of the week and it is un-  
derstood that efforts will be made at  
that time to secure this extension. It  
will provide for the protection of  
Thompson's equity in mortgaged lands  
for another three years, and will con-  
serve during future deliberations of  
the creditors' committee the inter-  
ests of Thompson and all other per-  
sons effected by the receivership.

Money for the payment of the taxes  
and accrued interest is said to be as-  
sured, the large coal sale which has  
been in embryo for some months hav-  
ing reached such a stage as to give  
confidence to the men working to  
get it about. Announcement re-  
garding the location of the coal lands  
and the size of the deal will not be  
made until everything is completed and  
there is no danger of a ship which  
might be caused by a premature pub-  
lication.

However, it is understood the acre-  
age is large and the price good and  
the money received from the sale will  
be sufficient to prevent any further  
extension on all mortgages.

It is said not only Thompson but  
other large coal owners of Western  
Pennsylvania are interested in the  
proposed sale.

### FIFTH ANNUAL MEET

Of First Aid Teams of Keystone Coal  
& Coke Co. on September 2nd.

The fifth annual meet of the first aid  
teams of the Keystone Coal & Coke  
Company will be held at Athletic Park,  
Greensburg, on Saturday, September  
2nd. At least 30 teams will compete  
for the honors and prizes, the big  
prize aside from the cash prizes, be-  
ing the L. B. Huff solid silver effi-  
ciency cup.

This was given by the late Colonel  
L. B. Huff who stipulated that the  
team winning it in three annual suc-  
cessive contests retain it. The Hem-  
ford Slope team won it one year and  
the Boyd team won it the next, held  
it the next two years. The Arona team  
put up a great fight last year, but  
lost out to Greensburg No. 2 by a  
very small margin. The contest this  
year will be even closer.

Several hundred dollars in cash  
prizes will go to the winning teams.  
The company officials will present  
each man who has participated in the  
first five contests a solid gold badge,  
while all first year men will receive a  
solid sterling silver button.

### MAY INVEST COUNTY FUNDS

In Stock of the Proposed Across-  
Green Railroad, If Law Permits.

Since the commissioners of Ohio  
county, West Virginia, have sold the  
stock held by the county in the Penn-  
sylvania, Wheeling & Kentucky rail-  
road, recently acquired by the Penn-  
sylvania railroad, the use to which  
the funds shall be put is being con-  
sidered.

At present the investment of a part  
of it in a juvenile detention home and  
the remainder to be used in sub-  
scribing to the capital stock of the Wheel-  
ing & Eastern railroad is the sug-  
gestion that meets with greatest favor.  
No action will be taken until a legal  
opinion is secured as to whether such  
expenditures can be made without  
securing the assent of the voters  
to the proposition. This is now  
being considered by Fred O. Blue,  
State Tax Commissioner.

### CAR SHORTAGE NEAR:

Worst in History is Predicted for  
Coming Fall and Winter.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Railroads and  
shippers will this fall and winter face  
one of the worst shortages of freight  
cars in the history of the country unless  
unusual and radical changes are made in  
industrial, commercial and transportation  
conditions, according to a review published by the Rail-  
way Age Gazette.

"The net surplus on August 1 was  
only 10,610 cars," the paper continues.  
"The smallest net surplus previously  
reported on August 1, was that of  
1907, which was 27,386 cars, and in  
the fall of that year there was a se-  
vere car shortage, the net shortage  
rising to 86,800 cars."

### VESTA. EXTENSIONS

Will Sink a Shaft Near Beallsville  
and Build New Town.

The operations of the Vesta Coal  
Company are being extended into the  
interior of Washington county. The  
Rickey farm near Beallsville has been  
purchased, upon which a shaft will  
be sunk and later a mining town built  
in the vicinity.

Purchase of coal by other interests  
in this locality indicate that other  
operations will be opened up sooner  
or later.

### More Money For Mines Bureau.

A bill has been introduced in Con-  
gress appropriating \$50,000 additional  
for the new bureau of mines building  
to be built in the Carnegie "Tech"  
group of buildings in Pittsburgh.

### Ligonier Valley Arrears Bought.

The Union Trust Company has pur-  
chased 1,225 acres of land in the Ligonier  
Valley, for \$65,430. In some  
tracts the coal is included and in others  
it is reserved by the seller.

### Buy Indiana County Coal.

The Kent Coal Company has bought  
64 acres of coal in Young township,  
Indiana county for \$8,000.

## Coal Freight Rates

TO EASTERN POINTS	ORIGINATING DISTRICT		
	Baltimore, Md.	Civil	Wm. Maryland
Baltimore, Md.	\$2.00	\$1.85	\$1.80
Charleroi, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.80
Johnstown, Pa.	.85	.80	.45
Louisburg, W. Va.	1.00	1.15	1.05
New York, Brooklyn	2.35	2.20	1.95
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Scranton, Pa.	1.00	1.15	1.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.	1.10	1.25	1.32
Syracuse, N. Y.	2.10	1.95	1.70
ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.	2.15	2.00	1.75
Greenwich, Pa., for Export	1.75	1.50	1.35
Hartford, Conn. P. R. R.	1.50	1.50	1.35
Marlboro, N. J. P. O. B. Vessel	2.00	1.85	1.70
Greenville, N. J. P. O. B. Vessel	2.00	1.85	1.60
Canton, Baltimore, Md.	1.75	1.60	1.45
Port Huron, Mich.	1.68	1.43	1.18
ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.			
St. George, N. Y. Coal Pier	2.00	2.10	1.90
St. Louis, Mo. Coal Pier	1.75	1.60	1.45
Philadelphia Coal Pier	1.75	1.60	1.45
Philadelphia, Pa., Export	1.63	1.50	1.35
Curtis Bay, Balt., for Export	1.63	1.50	1.35

The same rate from the Fairmont District to Johnstown is 1.80.

The Fairmont Rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale:

from points on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River.

The Fairmont Rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Suterville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Monongahela Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS

ORIGINATING DISTRICT	POINT		
	Connellsville	Fairmont	
Destination			
Baltimore, Md.	\$0.05	\$1.10	\$1.05
Charleroi, Pa.	1.00	1.15	1.10
Johnstown, Pa.	1.00	1.15	1.05
Louisburg, W. Va.	1.00	1.15	1.05
New York, Brooklyn	2.35	2.20	1.95
Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00	1.85	1.70
Scranton, Pa.	1.00	1.15	1.00
South Bethlehem, Pa.	1.		